acquaintance with the facts of psycho-pathology, and hence did not develop the hierarchical organization of the monads ; but Pauly hints at it in likening the individual cells of the body to the members of an orchestra each of whom plays his special part under the direction of the conductor.

It is the psycho-pathological facts (those more especially of the functional neuroses) which point most strongly to the hierarchical organization of the monads, and on which I have chiefly relied in developing that view in various publications.[1] The same authors did not make clear their view of the reciprocal interaction between monads, although some of Pauly's statements seem to imply a direct sharing of information which can properly be called telepathic. And, as men of science are very apt to be repelled by this assumption of such communication, I here point out that James Ward, in his very careful elaboration of the monadic theory of personality,[2] insists both on the hierarchical organization and on its maintenance by way of what he calls direct *rapport*; and this can only mean the sort of process which I have preferred to speak of frankly as telepathic.

There is thus a convergence of many lines of thought upon the monadic theory. Pure philosophers (like Ward, Whitehead, and Wildon Carr), pathologists (like Rind-fleisch and Virchow), zoologists (like Pauly, E. S. Russell, A. Wagner, and B. de Haan), psychologists (like Bleuler, Lord Balfour, McDougall), physiologists (like J, S. Haldane, Pfliiger, Bunge) all find in their

special studies strong grounds for inclining to this theory, in one or other of its several varieties. And no strong objections

[1] Especially * The Relation between Repression and Dissociation', *Brit, jfrnl. Med. PsychoL,* 1938.

[2] *The Realm of Ends.*